THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE;
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVIII., No. 866. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1867. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr Solomon Ezekiel, in our firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1867.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
9ma 2253 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon, Mr. Solomon Ezekiel and Mr. Abraham David Ezekiel, to open Branch Firms for me in Hongkong and Shanghai, under the name and style of E. D. Sassoon & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.

(Sd.) E. D. SASSOON.
Bombay, 10th Jan., 1867.

WITH reference to the above, we have this day established ourselves at Hongkong and Shanghai, as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
9ma 2314 Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisement of the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. George Tyson remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
8ma 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Warren Delano Junr., and Mr. Henry J. Grew, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Cunningham, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. William H. Foster, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Hutchison Yule's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between James Samuel Barber, John Bailey Ross and James Campbell Fraser, and conducted under the style and title of Ross, Barber & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. James Campbell Fraser is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS. BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Campbell Fraser is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward William Rice has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.
30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. John George Dunn in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.
tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. van Reesema in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. Theodor Probst has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. Behn and Mr. J. F. Cordes are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Hargreaves and of Mr. Justus Wm. Hy. Escherich in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.
30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. Probst, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. Hayes Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. Tate, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137. Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.
7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of
THE WELLINGTON POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD,
CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY & GLASS CLOTH, &c.,
Scotch, French, London, Russian & other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,
London, S.
23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
100.107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

Names of Colours.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

Price:—Small bottles, 6*d.* Large bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),

Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pekles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co" is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott,

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W, MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 10th Nov. 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning and Evening at 11.30 and 7.30 o'clock in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que. Seats are entirely free.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.)..Jan. 25	Hankow.........Feb. 27
Hongkong, ...Feb. 24	Nagasaki,......... ,, 10
Tientsin, ...Dec. 17	Yokohama,...... ,, 15

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... Dec. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,........ Nov. 9 } Dec. 27th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending 1st March, 1867.

Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.
Feb.—New.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
23,—580 Nom...........	465 a 470 ..Old—	455 a 460
25,—580 Nom...........	465 a 470 ..	455 a 460
26,—575..................	460.........	450 a 455
27,—575..................	460.........	450 a 455
28,—585..................	475.........	460......
Mar. 1,—585..................	475.........	460......

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° '	°
Feb. 23 L.W.	11.54	12.04	N.N.E.	1	b	30.34	46
,, 23 H.W.	4.03	20.08	N.E.	1	b	30.32	47
,, 24 L.W.	0.20	12.00	East	3	b	30.37	48
,, 24 H.W.	4.30	20.04	,,	3	c	30.24	47
,, 25 L.W.	0.42	12.09	S.E.byE	3	o	30.27	49
,, 25 H.W.	4.50	10.03	East	5	r	30.26	47
,, 26 L.W.	1.14	13.09	E.N.E.	5	r	30.22	45
,, 26 H.W.	5.38	18.09	,,	4	r	30.22	44
,, 27 L.W.	6.18	18.07	N. by W.	2	o	30.30	41
,, 27 H.W.	1.25	18.08	N. by E.	3	b	30.28	48
,, 28 L.W.	6.48	17.11	E.N.E.	2	c	30.20	41
,, 28 H.W.	3.00	13.10	S.E.by S	2	r	30.12	40
Mar. 1 L.W.	8.26	18.08	N.E.	2	r	30.09	43
,, 1 H.W.	4.24	21.07	N.E.byN	2	o	30.06	45

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per steamer "Malacca," from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Jacquemot, Mrs. Dissry and European servant, Messrs. Tripp, Rea, Mitchell, Harvey, Ezekiel, Riddle, and 29 Chinese. Per steamer "Rona," from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Messrs. Whittall, Hannah, Smith, Vandoburg, and Cock. Per Steamer "Erl King," from Hongkong—Mr. Withers and 9 Chinese.

Departed.—Per str. "Aden" for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Messrs. Byass, Archer, Low, F. Johannsen, J. B. Gomes Jr., J. Fraser, B. A. Bronian, and Stevenson. Per steamer "Ying-tsze-fei," for Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Brown, Messrs. Cover, Corbett, Grant, Hughes, and two Europeans.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th instant.

The London Mail of the 26th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 8th March, and here on the 13th.—It arrived last year on the 16th March per *Singapore*.

The French Mail of Jan. 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 4th of Mar. It arrived last year on the 6th of Mar., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

On Wednesday last the bazaar in aid of the Church Building Fund took place at the Shanghai Club. The interest which the former bazaar possessed, viz. that of absolute novelty, could not be claimed by this one, but we are happy to say that it was a decided success. The Drawing Room of the Club was tastefully decorated and the stalls heavily laden with fancy work, bijouterie etc.; indeed, in the grotesque language of the advertisement, with everything required by "man, possible and impossible." Many additional attractions were furnished, including a "Chamber of Horrors" and "A Museum." These two apartments were filled with various objects of local interest. These were of course, however, attractions that were added "for superfluity." The ladies and their stalls were special objects of interest. We were much struck with the taste displayed in setting out these stalls. Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Coghill, Mrs. Bayne and Mrs. Butcher presided over tables very plentifully laden and very tastefully arranged; while Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Patridge, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Mead soon cleared the various pretty ornaments and fancy articles under which their tables laughed; for we cannot use the old metaphor and say the tables were unmannerly enough to "groan" under a such a light and charming load as the gay assortment of goods which surmounted them. The long announced "Bund" was freely sold, and realized more than $350. The weird wizard of Wochang, an experienced Chinese juggler, delighted the little ones of the party, and the refreshment table presided over by Mrs. Earl was frequented towards the close of the afternoon by numerous customers. The lotteries under the charge of the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. J. Gilfillan, were managed with great spirit; and the whole affair passed off to the satisfaction of the visitors. In the evening an auction was held, at which the articles that remained were sold at highly remunerative prices.

REVIEW.*

In the somewhat mournful preface to that magnificent and enduring monument of industry and erudition, Morrison's Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language, the author quotes with unconcealed bitterness a remark from an article in the *Eclectic Review*, to the effect that "It must be left to merchants and missionaries to toil their way through the wilderness of the Chinese language to the deserts of Chinese literature." That this is the language of flippant ignorance it needed little comment on the part of the lexicographer to make clear; but it is worth while to ask the question, now that nearly half-a-century has expired since this paragraph first aroused the indignation of laborious pioneers in Chinese study, what have the succeeding generations done to extend the knowledge so nobly commenced? The republication in 1865 of Morrison's dictionary of 1819, without the alteration or addition of a syllable, is not, certainly, indicative of progress or hopeful development; and yet the interval has been far from idle. Merchants, indeed, have not shared with missionaries that "toil through the wilderness" of which the Eclectic Reviewer entertained so contemptuous an idea. With the exception of Mr. Thom, who became in 1842 Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Ningpo owing to his knowledge of Chinese, it is not easy to recall the name of a single member of the commercial body in China who has become known as having even a rudimentary knowledge of the language. Officials, on the other hand, whose existence at half a score of ports in China and even at Peking itself it was not granted to the reviewer of 1817 to foresee, have, as is only natural, done much to advance the general knowledge of the language, literature, and institutions of the country; but it is to missionaries in the main that we are still indebted for the most useful labours and the most frequent help. An unbroken line connects the present day with the active era of Morrison and Marshman, who themselves were but successors in philological study to the zealous and erudite missionaries of the Romish communion. The ponderous quartos of Morrison were followed by the more handy though less original dictionaries of Dr. W. H. Medhurst; and passing over the empirical Gutzlaff, we come next to the names of Williams, Edkins, Legge, Chalmers, and others, who during the last twenty years have extended in many directions the area of our knowledge and opportunities.

In the case of the work now before us, it seems somewhat doubtful under what head to class its production. Its author, who retains on the titlepage the designation Reverend, was formerly a missionary, but has for a number of years been engaged in mercantile pursuits; whilst from the preface it further appears that the publication is entirely at the risk and expense of the proprietor of the *Daily Press* newspaper, by whom Mr. Lobscheid has been engaged at a salary to carry out the undertaking. The work may therefore be entitled a hybrid, to adopt the classification suggested by Dr. Morrison's quotation. The volume now before the public, issued in October last as Part I of the intended dictionary, extends only as far as the end of the letter C, but was published, as stated in the prospectus, "partly to afford the foreign community of China an opportunity of extending that assistance to the publisher which under the circumstances is usually so freely accorded;" and this assistance is requested in the shape of a payment in advance of the entire price ($30) of the future Dictionary, or the signature of an agreement to take the remaining three parts in which it is promised that the work shall be completed. These are somewhat unusual terms of publication and purchase; and we confess to some curiosity as to the eventual result.

For the present, however, we have to deal with Part I only; and it must be left to the reviewers of future years (if the publisher's speculation be realized) to deal with the dictionary as a whole. As already mentioned, the volume now before us, although extending to 551 pages, embraces only the first three letters of the alphabet, and this statement makes it obvious that the dictionary must be one of considerable copiousness. In fact, it is based upon Webster's English Dictionary, of which it professes to be a translation with the omission of such words as the original author has marked as "obsolete." For a dictionary-maker, industry, opportunity and knowledge must go hand in hand with discretion; and without this latter quality it may be feared that all the erudition of a Stephens or a Scaliger will be of small avail. Whether Mr. Lobscheid can be said to have shown critical discrimination in his resolve to apply himself to the *translation* of a dictionary rather than to the *construction* of a bilingual vocabulary, is a question which for our own part we cannot answer affirmatively. Most persons whose library includes one of the ponderous quarto dictionaries which the extension of the English language now-a-days renders necessary, amuse themselves now and again by glancing, page after page, over the thousands of uncouth and unfamiliar words which nevertheless are fondly though arbitrarily rescued from the list of obsolete expressions. Probably a good third of the words to be found in Webster's or Richardson's Dictionary, are terms which may be looked for in vain in any English work of later date than Sir Thomas Browne's or Jeremy Taylor's writings; and to consider such expressions still in vigour is a technicality which only tends to confuse the searcher in an Anglo-Chinese lexicon. Our readers will perhaps receive with incredulity the statement that Webster's dictionary of the *English* language contains to this day the verbs "constabulate" (to lay a flooring,) "abact" (to drive off plundered cattle,) and "agist," (to tend cattle,) as part of the living tongue; and we can scarcely believe that ought but ocular demonstration will convince them that Mr. Lobscheid has assiduously paraphrased into something like their meaning in Chinese, these and hundreds more similar unheard of vocables.

If, however, the author of the work before us must be adjudged lacking in the faculty of discrimination, he can certainly not be pronounced deficient in the quality of baldness. The mere fact of a German, no matter how many years resident on British soil or how familiar with the English language, betaking himself to a task which so pre-eminently demands a deep familiarity with the idioms of two tongues, a capability of distinguishing between nearly indivisible shades of meaning, and a power of expressing with almost equal facility in either language, is in itself indicative of no slight self-confidence; but when the undertaking embraces a further pretention such as that of interpretation into two dialects of Chinese, a claim is put forward and criticism is challenged, on grounds which must justify a belief either in most superior attainments or in merely audacious but worthless empiricism. Fortunately, our office as Reviewers, merely, does not impose the duty of pronouncing a decision in this respect; and we now proceed to a more detailed examination of the work itself. As already indicated, its plan is that of a translation of the successive words and phrases contained in Webster's Dictionary; and his motive in this, to judge from the explanations in Chinese which the author appends in foot notes to many of the pages, appears to have been a design of rendering the work useful to Chinese searching for explanation of English terms, no less than to foreigners seeking the Chinese equivalents of English words. To do Mr. Lobscheid no more than justice, it must be admitted that as a vocabulary for the Cantonese (or, as he calls it, the Punti) dialect, his dictionary is copious, useful, and in the main accurate; and, if judged merely by bulk of matter, a great improvement upon the preceding works by Williams and Chalmers. As regards the profession to combine the renderings in the Mandarin language (*i.e.* the spoken language of North and West China) with those of the Cantonese dialect (the only form of Chinese with which the author appears to have any actual acquaintance) a different verdict must be given. A very cursory examination, indeed, suffices to expose the fact that the Mandarin language is "conspicuous by its absence" in this professed dictionary of the tongue. What the author really gives, in cases where his renderings extend beyond the Cantonese colloquial, is simply the expression of the *written* or "book" language, which is no more Mandarin than it is Cantonese, Fukienese, or Hak-ka. There are, indeed, numerous instances where more than this is attempted, but the result in these cases only demonstrates more clearly the author's utter ignorance of what the Mandarin language really is, or else a disregard for accuracy which seriously interferes with the authenticity of the work. We will next week, continue our review, and give instances of the inaccuracies we refer to.

---

* *English and Chinese Dictionary, with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. By the Rev. W. Lobscheid. Part I. Hongkong, "Daily Press" Office, 1866.* 4to unbound, pp. 551.

Summary of the Week.

After a long period of inactivity, the various public companies and institutions of Shanghai have suddenly awoke to vigorous life. Reports will be found elsewhere of meetings of the Land Renters, of shareholders in the S. S. N. and Gas Companies, and of members of the pony Paper Hunt, the Gymnasium, and Race Clubs. The Land Renters had to discuss the much vexed question of Wharfage Dues, to arrange for the re-assessment of house and land property, and to consider the method of repaying the Municipal loan. The S. S. N. shareholders were asked to sanction the purchase of the *Kiangloong*, and those in the Gas Company to provide means for paying off their still pressing debts. It will be seen that they have resolved to issue preference shares to the required amount. The meeting of the Race Club was the scene of a little excitement, in consequence of the insistance by a large majority that the accounts should be audited—an expression of feeling which did not appeared palatable to the Committee. The new theatre, too, has been completed, and a first performance given by the Amateur Dramatic Club, which was highly successful.

At the meeting of members of the Gymnasium, the action of the Committee in renting the lower floor of the new Masonic Hall for Tls. 500 per annum was approved; and the increase of the subscription to $ 12 per annum agreed to.

The great event of the week, however, has been the Fancy Bazaar, in aid of the Church Funds. The advertisements that have from time to time appeared, calling attention to the attractions that would be presented there, told no too "flattering tale." The articles exposed for sale at the divers stalls were of the most useful description, the best possible material, and offered at unprecedently cheap prices. The refreshments were of the most invigorating description, and of surpassing excellence. The long expected "Bund" confirms the frequently expressed opinion that Shanghai contains more literary talent, in proportion to its size, than any other city in the East. But description must fail utterly to convey how faint soever a description of the treasures enshrined in the "Museum," and the dread objects disclosed by a dim religious light in the Chamber of Horrors. The Legs of the man who won the last Paper Hunt; the Chair that was not forthcoming when called for by the Belgian Consul; a Brick of the wall which is being perpetually knocked down in the most friendly spirit; graduated samples of the currency prevailing from 1860 to 1867, varying from the shoe of sycee to the protested bill; a Certificate of the Registration as a British subject of William the Conqueror; a glass of Club Sherry; and a card measuring one inch by two, containing the latest intelligence of the Recreation Fund—particularly attracted our attention. We only trust that the Bazaar will prove as remunerative as its adjuncts did entertaining; and that those concerned in its arrangement, were not disappointed in the practical appreciation shown of their efforts. It will be difficult to ascertain for a week or more with any approach to precision, the exact amount realized, but the receipts must be very satisfactory, as we are informed that one lady, alone, took more than $800.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

After the Wharfage Dues had been discussed by the Land Renters on Monday last, and a resolution passed empowering the collection of that portion of them which had been evaded, the Chairman of the Municipal Council invited consideration of some means for paying off the loan of Tls. 78,000 due to the Comptoir d'Escompte. As only two months remain of the period of grace allowed before that painful process must be completed, his appeal will no doubt awaken the Land Renters and firms who have collectively guaranteed this sum, to a sense of the unpleasant liability under which they labour, and evoke that attention to the question which he claimed. The conviction that the loan would eventually have to be repaid seems never, till now, to have forced itself on the community. It has, we believe, been taken for granted that if one creditor became importunate, another capitalist or body of capitalists would readily come forward. This pleasant illusion has, at any rate, been now dispelled. The Comptoir d'Escompte insists on receiving its money, and no other bank will advance the necessary funds to repay it. The parties to the circular letter of security, accordingly, find a practical realisation of the responsibility they have incurred, unpleasantly imminent. Their only resource lies in an appeal to the community, on whose behalf the money has been expended; and to them accordingly an appeal is made. The scheme proposed is probably the only one which would have a chance of success. We do not imagine debentures to the full amount required would at once be taken up. But a considerable sum would probably be subscribed, which would allay the urgency of the Bank's reclamations, and induce it to grant a little further time for repayment of the remainder. The fact that a sum of Tls. 40,000 has actually been entrusted to the safe keeping of the Municipal Council, shows that great confidence is, on good grounds, reposed in it. And Mr. Johnson's surmise that many of the 'Savings' Bank depositors would invest small sums in Municipal debentures, is not unlikely to be realised. The security, it must be remembered, is somewhat different. At present it rests on the solvency of the Comptoir, the Council acting merely as an intermediary and at once investing the amounts handed to it, in that Bank. Debentures would rest on the solvency of the Council; and their repayment on demand, depend on the state of the Municipal exchequer at the time the demand was made. Sums invested in the 'Savings' Bank are at once deposited in the hands of a third party for security. Sums invested in debentures would at once be paid away in liquidation of a debt, and be unrepresented by anything more substantial than coupons and prospective taxes. The danger alluded to by Mr. Johnson—that the creation of debentures would afford a fatal facility for borrowing, is, we think, unreal. In the first place no one would invest in a loan which had not been sanctioned by the Land Renters; and residents here, have received a lesson regarding the inconvenience of debt which they are not likely to easily forget. Any Council that showed a disposition to involve them still more heavily than at present, would soon be called on to give an account of their stewardship. In the next place, we do not anticipate that sycee will be forthcoming so readily at the Council's call, that they will be tempted to undue extravagance. If the proposition for the issue of debentures be accepted, it will at least mark an advance in civilization out here. We should, then, like all our Mother countries, have a funded debt.

PAPER HUNTS.

We have received very few particulars of the pony Paper Hunt Saturday last. The meet was at Dent's godowns and the finish near the Half-way house on the Woosung road; the pace slow, with frequent checks, and nobody won. Several ponies got stuck in the mud at the last creek, so their riders got off and ran on foot towards the foxes.

None who joined in the Foot Paper Hunt on Saturday will readily forget its adventures. A finer afternoon could hardly have occurred, the line of country selected was capital, and a good field mustered at the Parsee Cemetery at 3.15 p.m. for the start. The scent led first over the fence into Thorne's garden, and out into the road again a short distance further on, up the old Race Course and over the new bridge on to the new Race Course, across to the Grand Stand, where three rasping water jumps brought several to grief and on to Birt's bungalow, where a mistake occurred which seriously damped the enjoyment of the runners. The foxes had committed the mistake of starting on a rising tide, without allowing for its rise. Where, accordingly, they had left 15 feet of water, the Hunt found 25, and a general ducking was the result. Of course no one could clear that distance, and every one jumped into the middle—the depth varying from the waist to the arm pits. This however was a trifle to a blunder committed just after by the hounds. The scent, which had been very sparse throughout, disappeared altogether a little further on; and after ten minutes search a patch of paper on the opposite side of a broad creek was the only symptom that could be detected. Some gentlemen standing there being asked whether it were new, replied in the affirmative; and the next moment saw six hats of various colours dotting the surface of the waters, which their owners were gallantly swimming. Three less impulsive hounds, among whom was the eventual winner—had not joined in this enthusiastic movement; and hardly had the others wrung a few buckets full of water from their clothes, than a cry of Tally-Ho was raised from the opposite bank. Of course nothing remained for it but to go back again, and objurgate violently. Two gentlemen went home, with a view to dry clothes; a third divested himself of his coat which had increased in weight by some 20 lbs. by the ducking, and a fourth called loudly for a knife, with which he cut off his trowsers above the knee. The scent now led away across the Stone Bridge road, toward Markham's farm, back across the Bubbling Well Road, and down in the direction of the Cemetery; the pace all the time being good, and the jumps stiff and frequent. A glimpse of the Chief Judge's bungalow now suggested that we were nearing home; and a few es more brought the field in sight of the faces with a number of spectators, on the bank of the jump at the back of the Grand Stand. At this point Pryer put on a spurt which carried him a dozen yards ahead of Gundry, who had led through the greater portion of the Hunt; and though the latter succeeded in reducing this distance during the run in, he failed to reach Pryer, who won by a yard. The man without continuations came up a good third, followed by a hound with a sprained ankle, and another who had distinguished himself by jumping into the middle of every creek, fourth and fifth. The pace was good throughout, except where lack of scent caused delay; and the jumps were good. The unfortunate ducking which nearly every one got at the beginning, detracted from the enjoyment of the run—as it both added greatly to the weight of the men's clothes and caused them to run in discomfort; otherwise the Hunt was the fastest and best-contested that has yet been run. The distance was estimated at about eight miles.

Minutes *of a Meeting of Renters of Land in the English and American settlements, held pursuant to notice at H. B. M.'s Consulate Shanghai, on Monday, 25th February,* 1867.

Present.—C. A. Winchester, Esq., H.B.M. Consul in the Chair; Willie P. Mangum, Esq. Acting U.S. Vice-Consul-General; F. B. Johnson, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council; Messrs. C. Alabaster, J. P. Barnes, O. Beth, J. F. Borntraeger, J. P. Brand, W. Brand, W. J. Bryans, J. W. Broadbent, F. H. Bell, A. Cameron, J. C. Coutts, W. H. Carter, Barnes Dallas, E. F. Duncanson, G. H. Fitzroy, M. S. Gubbay, H. Hancock, A. A. Hayes, Jr., H. W. Hardy, S. W. Hyde, A. Joost, D. King, T. Krauss, J. Love, E. Mainz, E. Morriss, D. Maclean, J. A. Maitland, J. Markham, W. Probst, W. Pearson, D. Reid, A. W. Soutar, H. J. Stewart, H. Turner, W. F. Twombly and others, representing in all 113 votes, besides others not Land Renters.

After reading the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman proposed and Mr. F. B. Johnson seconded

Res. I.—That Mr. I. Mathias Lloyd be requested to act as Secretary to this Meeting.

This resolution being carried

The Chairman stated that the business to be laid before the meeting had been fully set forth in the notification he had just read; and with reference to the appointment of a Committee for a general re-assessment of House and Land property, the Municipal Council had circulated a memorandum which, he trusted, had received the due attention of the Land Renters. There was one point in it to which he begged to call their attention. An impression seemed to have prevailed that it was absolutely necessary that the Committee appointed for the Assessment should consist exclusively of Land Renters. The Land Regulations, however, did not define the character of any persons who should be placed upon a Committee of the description proposed, and indeed only provided for one Committee, namely the Municipal Council, and all other Committees were extraneous to the Regulation of the Municipal Constitution. It was essential that whatever plan was proposed should be accepted by a regularly called meeting of the Land Renters, and if they accepted it, it was immaterial by whom it was matured, its acceptance, not the constitution of the Committee devising it, constituting its legality. The meeting were therefore at liberty to avail themselves of the services of occupants of Houses, whether Foreigners or Chinese, to assist in the Assessment, subject to the general acceptance of the Land Renters. In this view his colleague Mr. Mangum, whom he now begged to introduce for the first time as the successor of his esteemed friend and colleague Mr. Seward, entirely concurred and with these few remarks he would leave the subject in the hands of the meeting. The next question of importance had reference to Wharfage Dues, on which subject he would refer them to what took place at the meeting held on the 18th April last year, when the budget for 1866-7 was brought forward. On that occasion he had thought it right to say—"That the alteration and enlarge-" "ment of the Wharfage Dues appeared to" "him to be a substitution of Town Dues" "for Wharfage Dues, and he should be" "very glad to see it succeed. But it was" "his duty to point out that Wharfage" "Dues were levied on goods passing over" "certain wharves; and private wharf-" "owners might object to the new scale. If" "Town Dues were levied, nothing could" "be fairer than the revenue collected from" "them. But he doubted whether the basis" "on which they were to be levied, was" "sufficiently broad. They could not make" "a thing legal which was beyond their" "power, by merely giving it another name." "It was necessary and right to point out" "this defect."—He believed that what had since occurred had borne out what he there said, and that the basis was not broad enough to support the scheme brought forward by the then retiring Council. There was no question that for Land Renters on the North of the Yang-king-pang *to attempt to levy taxes on* goods landed at Pootung or in the French settlement, was beyond their powers, as these goods derived no benefit from our Municipal institutions and could not therefore be liable. The Hong-que settlement was in a very different position. Residents on that side had voluntarily joined with this, and had taken on themselves the regulations in force on this side. There was this slight difference between the two settlements, that the goods *were here* passed over public wharves and there over private wharves. But it was undeniable that residents on that side shared the advantages arising from Municipal expenditure on roads and police. Therefore he thought, and he had the full support of his colleagues in saying so, that Wharfage Dues could be levied in the American settlement, if, in cases where the private wharves were kept in order by the owners, an allowance were made. He merely threw out these remarks as suggestions on the subject before the meeting, and would now leave it in their hands.

Mr. F. B. Johnson said the Chairman's remarks had sufficiently explained the motive for calling this meeting so shortly before the regular annual meeting of Land Renters. The fact simply was that, in face of the general dissatisfaction with the existing assessment, the Council were not in a position to prepare a budget for the ensuing year. In fact it had already been necessary to resort to law in several cases, for the collection of taxes. This proceeding was a very objectionable one at any time, but especially so in the case of the Council whose powers rested on a spirit of mutual forbearance among the community. The last assessment of land was made in 1862, and modified in 1865 The Council thought under ordinary circumstances, an assessment would not require alteration more than once in three years. But in face of the great changes which had taken place recently in the value of land, they thought it now just to appoint a committee for the purpose of re-assessing the value of Land and Houses. A careful memorandum had been prepared by the Secretary and placed in the hands of the Land Renters, containing all details that were necessary for the guidance of the committee. He would only add that the Council proposed the committee for the assessment of land should consist of twelve Land Renters, and that for the assessment of buildings, of not less than six Householders. He would now propose—

Res. II.—That the memorandum with regard to a general Re-assessment of Land owned and rented by foreigners, and of houses occupied by foreigners and Chinese, within the limits of the English and American settlements, be approved by the Land Renters, and be handed to the Shanghai General Assessment Committee of 1867, as the code of instructions by which to guide their proceedings.

Mr. Coutts seconded this resolution which was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hayes next proposed and Mr. Duncasson seconded—

Res. III.—That the following gentlemen be requested, and are hereby nominated, to serve on the Shanghai General Assessment Committee of 1867, for the investigation and supervision of valuations to be placed on House and Land Properties in accordance with the power granted the Land Renters by Article X. of the Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854.

FOR LAND :—

B. Dallas,
J. W. Broadbent,
H. Hancock,
R. B. Baker,
E M. Smith,
G. J. W Cowie,
F. H. Bell,
S. D. Sassoon,
J. A. Maitland,
C. D Nye,
A. H. Maertens,
W. J. Bryans,
Alex. Johnston.

FOR HOUSES :—

A. Robinson.
W. H. Mitchell,
A Levy,.
W. Kidner,
T. A. Cowderoy,
R. W. Little,
F. E. Wright,
Dr. Thin,
H. Evans.

Mr. Hayes said a portion had already been consulted and had agreed to serve, and he hoped the others would not refuse.

Mr. Carter enquired whether all the gentlemen nominated as Land Renters were *really* such.

The Chairman referred Mr. Carter to the published Land List. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

Mr. Hayes said it devolved on him, as the only member of the Finance Committee remaining in Shanghai, to explain the position of the Council in reference to Wharfage Dues. At a meeting held a year ago, a resolution had been passed that a new scale of Wharfage Dues should be levied, and he would read an extract from the report of the Finance Committee which had been passed at the meeting of Land Renters, sanctioning this levy.

"As it is very uncertain when a Town Due" "can be legally levied, your Committee have" "framed a new scale of Wharfage Dues, calcula-" "ting the rate per package to approximate to" "one-tenth of one per cent of the value. This" "due, they propose, shall be levied on all goods" "as shown by the Customs to have been import-" "ed or exported by foreigners and Chinese *resi-*" "*dent within the limits of the English and*" "*American Settlements,* including opium and" "goods transhipped; but excluding re-exports" "that have paid once. The object of this tax is" "to embrace the whole trade carried on by re-" "sidents within the two Settlements; that all" "goods may contribute once to the Municipal" "exchequer."

The Council had met with serious obstacles in attempting to realise the sum shown in the *budget as being collectable* as Wharfage Dues. The first and more familiar difficulty was in the case of Chinese dues. The Taotai had refused to authorize, in fact had distinctly forbidden, any levy from Chinese merchants, stating that he paid an annual sum in commutation. Through the intervention of H. M. Consul, this contribution had been raised from $6,000 to $14,000. But the budget had estimated that a sum of Tls. 28,000 would *be collected from the Chinese. They thus* had a deficiency of Tls. 16,000 or Tls. 17,000 at the outset. The Wharfage-dues which had been charged on goods actually exported or imported by foreign firms for themselves, had been paid at once and without any demur. But the owners of steamers plying on the Yangtze had invariably deducted the amount of dues on goods landed and shipped by them on Chinese account. This already amounted *to* Tls. 13,000, which was the sum actually due up to the present. The Council was only an Executive body, having to carry out the views of the Land Renters. They had therefore sent in debit notes for this sum of Tls 13,000, whether rightly or wrongly; but these firms had declined payment. The estimate already shewed a deficit of Tls. 24,293 in the anticipated income, including Tls. 16,000 which they would lose on Wharfage Dues from strictly Chinese trade. If they were also unable to collect dues on goods landed in the French settlement and at Pootung, the deficit would reach Tls. 40,000. It was obvious, therefore, that unless some steps were taken, payment of the loan would have to be abandoned, and the Council would be left some Tls. 5,000 in arrears besides. They had thought, after the last meeting of the Finance Committee, of putting the matter in the hands of the Courts; but they were very reluctant to pursue this course. In one case it was well known that the whole trade of the firm was carried on in the French settlement. The Council would be very unwilling to sue without an express resolution from the Land Renters instructing them to do so. He merely wished to show that the Council were unable to carry out the wishes indicated by the Land Renters at the last meeting. He would point out that the loan would fall due in the middle of May, and that unless it was determined to collect the Wharfage Dues as shown in the budget, the Council would be unable to pay off that portion of their debt for which these dues provided. He had examined the careful memoranda prepared from time to time by Mr. Lloyd, their Accountant, and he found that their assets were very dubious but that their liabilities were surprisingly correct. They had given up many works and had done all they possibly could to diminish their expenses and they now came before the Land Renters asking for an expression of their opinion, on this very difficult and troublesome question.

The Chairman might say in confirmation of one view which had been expressed by Mr. Hayes, that Chinese goods passed through the Customs by owners of local steamers must necessarily be considered as European goods and, as such, liable to Wharfage Dues (applause). The compensation paid by the Taotai was given by him out of the tax known as Le-Kin and which tax was levied on all goods which passed though the Custom House in Chinese names. It was clear that Chinese goods, which passed through the Custom House under the name of some foreign firm and which, in consequence were free of this tax, derived substantial benefit by being passed through in the hands of foreigners, and ought consequently to be liable to Wharfage Dues.

Mr. Hayes might add that the Council would have been very glad to pass over the question; but for the disagreeable fact that they had now to meet the loan. And unless they could raise the means of doing so from Wharfage Dues, it was not very clear how they were to pay off any portion of it.

Mr. Twombly was surprised at the remarks which had fallen from the Chairman as, if his recollection served him, he (the Chairman) had at the time the resolution was passed, expressed doubt as to the legality of the alteration it contemplated; stating that he thought it was a new thing under an old name. He presumed that he (the speaker) was one of the parties pointed at in the remarks just made. He had contended at the time the resolution was passed that there was no right in the Land Renters to pass it. It went very far beyond their admitted right of levying Jetty dues. The French concession was either a separate and distinct district, or it was a part of the general settlement. If it were separate and distinct, merchants residing there had the advantage of landing goods under better circumstances than those residing in this settlement. By levying Wharfage dues, the Council assumed to themselves the right of making regulations for the harbour; and until the Chinese ceded them that right, he could not understand how they could do this. Jetty dues were a very different matter, as they were levied for the preservation of jetties. In the old time, all goods were landed in cargo boats and passed over jetties; but very little was now so landed. Merchants had now erected wharves and godowns outside the settlement, to the erection of which the Public had not contributed one cent. These considerations were overlooked at the time these Wharfage Dues were agreed to.

The Chairman thought Mr. Twombly had misunderstood his remarks at the last meeting. He had already read the official report of what he really had said. He was quite at one with Mr. Twombly in this—that the right of the Land Renters to levy taxes did not extend beyond the limits of this settlement. But he was at issue with him (Mr. Twombly) on another point. Goods when landed within the settlement, whether at public or private wharves, should pay the same tax, as they equally had the advantages of roads, police and the general security. And he was glad and proud to say that great order and great security of property did prevail in this, and the neighbouring settlement of Hong-que. Therefore it was no good to say that they did not receive the benefits of Municipal expenditure. The real point of difference was that it was a matter for equitable consideration whether an allowance should not be made in the case of goods landed at private wharves. His own opinion, and he thought it was also the opinion of this meeting was that the levy of Wharfage Dues within the limits of the settlement was justifiable. And this was taking a fair, broad, and just view of the case.

Mr. Hayes said the Council asked for some remedy. If they succeeded in collecting Wharfage Dues from residents in the English and American settlements and did not get them on goods landed in the French settlement, there would undoubtedly be a difference in favour of the latter. But the Council was simply an Executive body; and asked either to be empowered to carry out the instructions they had previously received, or to have a remedy for the loss of revenue, suggested to them.

The Chairman might remark that it was an essential part of the scheme proposed by Sir Rutherford Alcock that there should be a general levy at the Custom House of Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through it, and the whole trade of the port thus embraced. In that case an equitable division would probably be made between the French settlement and this. Any difficulty therefore on this head would only exist one year longer. Supposing that the tax yielded Tls. 100,000, one-fifth might probably be taken by the Chinese government for the support of a River Police Of the remaining four-fifths, one-fifth might be handed to the French Council, or whatever proportion they might be held entitled to, having regard to the amount of taxes otherwise levied, and the remainder allotted to the English and American settlements.

Mr. Johnson said the Council were only desirous of instructions. They did not themselves want to bear the onus of enforcing this tax. If the Land Renters thought they should proceed to law, they had only to say so. If they did not wish them to do so—they had only to say so.

Mr. Hayes said as things stood at present, the foreign firms had paid everything belonging to them, straightly. If the Land Renters wished to let the disputed Tls. 13,000 or Tls. 14,000 go, they could do so. But in that case no funds would be available for paying off the debt.

The Chairman, as regarded the French settlement, believed that a considerable tax was paid for the use of wharves. In that case, the Wharfage Dues, here, might be held almost equivalent to the rent paid for wharves there. The inequality between the two settlements, therefore, was not so apparent.

Mr. Twombly said the amounts paid were very unequal. That paid on the French side was very insignificant.

Mr. Maintz then proposed, and Mr. Hancock seconded—

Res. IV.—That the Municipal Council be empowered to collect the outstanding Wharfage Dues on goods landed or shipped within the limits of the two settlements north of the Yang-king-pang, making such deduction to the owners of private wharves as may be deemed equitable.

This was carried by a majority of 71 votes. The announcement of the result was received with applause.

Mr. Twombly said the action of the Council was more invidious than had at first appeared. The resolution referred only to the "north of the Yang-king-pang." The firms which landed goods on the south of the settlement therefore escaped altogether.

The Chairman said, obviously no resolution passed by Land Renters on this side of the Yang-king-pang could affect the other.

After *some further remarks* by Mr. Twombly,

The Chairman said, certainly the Land Regulations extended to Hong-que so far as English subjects were concerned. That had already been decided in the case of Wills' estate. And all residents on that side were, equally, morally bound, as all derived the advantages resulting from municipal expenditure. He agreed there was an error in the budget, so far as it contemplated a levy of Wharfage *Dues* outside the *English* and American Settlements. The reason the budget had fallen through, was that it was not constitutional.

Mr. F. B. Johnson then said there was only one other subject which the Council wished to lay before the meeting, namely, that of the Loan. And that was brought forward not with a view of any action being taken at present, but with reference to a proposition to be brought forward at the next meeting. Every one was well aware of the existence of a Municipal loan; and that engagements had been entered into by several firms and Land Renters to the extent of Tls. 78,000 thus becoming Security for the Loan. Of this sum it was estimated that about Tls. 15,000 would not be collectable, thus leaving Tls. 63,000 good security. The French Bank had given notice that they wished their loan repaid on the 14th May, and unless some arrangement *were come to in the mean time, they would,* he presumed, fall on the security. There appeared no other way of meeting the claim than by borrowing elsewhere or issuing Municipal bonds. The other local banks were not at present prepared to advance the sum. The Council, therefore, proposed to fall back on a plan which had, already, been once resorted to—of issuing debentures. The deposits in the Savings Banks amounted to about Tls. 40,000. Probably the depositors might consider debentures equally good security as that which they now held. There was only one objection that he could see to the scheme; namely, that it afforded a fatal facility for borrowing. It would be for the Land Renters to check this. It was proposed to issue the debentures in small sums, so as to make them available for small depositors.

The Chairman stated he would read to the Meeting the two letters from the Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris on the subject of the re-payment of the loan, and which were as follows.—

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
Shanghai Agency,
Shanghai, 11th January, 1867.

Alex. Johnston, Esq.
Secretary to the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that in consequence of special instructions of our Head Office, I have to call in my loan of Taels 75,000 to the Municipal Council, and

I request you to take notice that in accordance with the terms of our Treaty, you will have to re-imburse said loan within four months from this date.

In case, however, the Municipal Council would be disposed to re-imburse at once one half of the sum due, I would be glad to grant time for the payment of the balance.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
Ed. Morel
Manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
Shanghai Agency,
Shanghai, 16th January, 1867.

Alex. Johnston, Esq.
Secretary to the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, contents of which are duly noted.

However I request you to take notice, that it is only in case the Municipal Council would re-imburse immediately one half of the loan made by the Comptoir d'Escompte, that I will accept terms for payment of the other half; otherwise, I am bound to call in the whole amount at the expiration of the four months' notice, as already advised.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Ed. Morel
Manager.

He thought the scheme suggested was a very desirable one. It was very hard on any Council to go into office with the balance of so heavy a debt hanging over them, and it would tend greatly to simplify their duties it it were funded as proposed. The loan might be secured on some particular tax, the proceeds of which might be lodged in the hands of trustees, and the payment of interest thus made a matter of certainty. He was sure that if either his colleague or himself could assist, they would do so with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Tyson wished to know whether it were understood that Wharfage Dues should be collected only on goods landed; as, if so, it was clearly illegal to collect them on goods shipped.

The Chairman said the Land Regulations did not actually mention goods shipped; but he believed they had always been held to apply to goods shipped, as well as to those landed. And he saw no reason why the custom which had prevailed for the last fifteen years should be changed.

Mr. W. H. Carter thought they ought to go into the question of Constitution. If Wharfage Dues had been illegally levied on exports hitherto, the levy ought to cease.

Mr. Johnson said it had always been the custom to charge on exports as well as on imports.

The Chairman thought Wharfage dues applied to all goods passing over jetties—whether imported or exported.

Mr. Carter enquired whether they also referred to transhipments?

The Chairman did not think these should be included.

Mr. Twombly wanted to know whether goods that had never approached a jetty should be charged, as they were entered at the Custom House although they had never been landed.

Mr. Johnson said the real cause of taking goods passed at the Custom House, was to ascertain exactly the amount of goods landed and shipped at the port. It was impossible to define a strict mode of levying the dues. It was impossible for the Council to carry out its duties without a certain amount of mutual forbearance being shown. People must give and take. It was a pity that unnecessary objections should be raised and he trusted that, unless actual injury were done to them, individuals would not raise every difficulty which was apparent from the very crude regulations under which the Land Renters had to act.

There being no further business before the meeting, Mr. Johnson proposed

Res. V.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul and to Mr. Mangum, the U. S. Vice Consul General for their assistance to-day.

This, having been seconded by Mr. Hayes, was carried unanimously, and the meeting then separated.

Charles A. Winchester,
H. B. M's Consul,
Chairman.

I. Mathias Lloyd,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the office of the Agents on Saturday last. Present Messrs. G. Tyson, who presided, E. Duncanson, C. W. Overweg, W. J. Bryans, D. Maclean, H. P. Hanssen, D. King, Jr., R. Miller, J. W. Dunn, F. E. Forster.

The Chairman called upon the Auditor to read the minutes of the last general meeting. The Chairman said the only business of the meeting was to bring before the Shareholders the purchase of the steamer *Kiangloong*, and to ask their assent to that addition to the Company's fleet. The steamer had been purchased in Hongkong but the advice of such purchase was not received until the day following the general meeting, and the purchase being contingent upon the approval of the Shareholders this extraordinary meeting had been called. The cost of the boat was $212,500 Mex. and the payments for her were to be one-third cash, and the remainder extending over three months. An arrangement had been mutually entered into that this Company should not run steamers on the Canton waters, and that the Hongkong Canton and Macao Company should not ply on the northern rivers, and that each Company should to the best of their powers promote the interests of the other. With these remarks, he would read the resolutions to which it was proposed to ask the assent of the meeting.

Mr. Hanssen proposed and Mr. C. W Overweg seconded,

"That the shareholders hereby accept the purchase of the steamer *Kiang-loong* by the Agents on behalf of the Company for $212,500, together with the agreements entered into in connexion therewith."

Which having been carried unanimously, Mr. D. Maclean proposed and Mr. W. J. Bryans seconded,

"That the President of the Company for the time being is empowered to sign or to endorse any Promissory note or notes or other document necessary to be given in procuring funds to provide for the purchase of the *Kiangloong*, and also to sign any agreement entered into in connexion with the said purchase, and his signature as President given for the purpose herein stated shall be binding upon the Company.

This was also carried without a dissentient voice; and with the usual complement to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT.

A meeting of members of the Paper Hunt was held yesterday evening, Mr. Markham in the chair.

The Chairman having briefly explained that the object of the meeting was to consider how the surplus funds in hand, amounting to Tls. 200 should be disposed of, Mr. W. H. Carter proposed—

"That two cups of equal value should be run for after the races—one for light and one for heavy weights."

Mr. Dunn seconded this resolution, to which Mr. Turnbull proposed an amendment.

"That the Tls. 200 should be placed aside as the nucleus of a subscription which it was hoped to raise for the purchase of a pack of hounds."

Mr. Brand seconded this propsal.

Mr. Lindsay objected to both proposals, as contrary to the purpose for which the funds had first been voted. He thought the funds should be kept to their original purpose.

Mr. Turnbull's proposition was now put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Dr. Parker thought they had had a very pleasant meeting without any bickerings or dispute, and they had now better have a dinner. It was accordingly carried by a large majority.

"That a Subscription Hunt Dinner be held as soon after the close of the season as possible."

After the usual graceful compliment to the esteemed master of the Hunt, the meeting separated. A large number of gentlemen signed a document in approval of the proposed Drag Hunt.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

A very fully attended meeting was held on the 28th ultimo. *Present*:—Messrs. Henderson, E. Whittall, R. Brand, Hancock, O. Booth, C. W. Overweg, Bernard, Probst, Mackay, J. Brand, Hyde, Rees, Dallas, Fearon, Baker, Bryans, Levy, Weston, Fitzroy and Lawrance.

On the proposition of Mr. Overweg, seconded by Mr. Fearon, Mr. Cameron took the chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Chairman said one of the objects for which they had assembled was to pass the accounts for the past year. He had not examined them himself; but several gentlemen had done so and had represented that they contained discrepancies. In all probability if they had been properly made up, they would not have shown any profit, except on the sale of gas fittings; as there had been considerable loss on the earlier working. Such being the case the meeting would perhaps reject them as incorrect.

Mr. Baker objected to the accounts being passed and proposed,

"That as the accounts are incomplete and defective in many respects they be not passed at this meeting, but that a corrected statement be prepared and submitted to an adjourned meeting."

Mr. Fearon seconded this resolution which was carried.

The Chairman said the next matter to be brought before the meeting was one of rather a grave nature. He had just received a letter from the manager of the Mercantile Bank, intimating that he required the amount due by the Company to be paid before the 31st May next and that in the event of non-payment by that time, he should take steps to recover it. The shareholders were aware of the steps taken in consequence of what passed at the last meeting. Debentures had been offered, but scarcely any had been taken up. The Company therefore were nearly in the same position as six months ago. Their debt amounted to about Tls. 52,000. Their assets to about Tls. 15,000, leaving a deficit of Tls. 37,000. The only hope for the Company lay in the shareholders bestirring themselves to raise money to pay off this sum. Otherwise their property would inevitably be sold up. There were sufficiently hopeful prospects, too, to impel them to make an effort. They found the cost of the gas steadily diminishing. In the month of December the cost of making 900,000 feet had been $2,792 which shewed a profit of $812. In January, again, the results had been even more favourable, giving a profit of $1,100—nearly half the cost. As the shareholders were aware, nearly all the outlay that was required had been made, and the mains completed; so that there would be very little more to pay away. Having regard therefore to the profits they were now making, he hoped they would see the wisdom of paying off the amount of the loan and saving their property from being lost. Debentures had been proved of no use. The only way of raising the required sum appeared to be by an issue of preference shares to the amount of Tls. 50,000, bearing interest at 12 per cent per annum. These should be offered in the first instance to the present shareholders, and if they declined to take them all, then to the public. In this way he believed money might be raised, and the Company saved. It was for the meeting to decide what should be done.

Mr. Fearon, in connection with the remarks that had been made by the Chairman, then proposed—

"That as it is imperatively necessary that means be at once adopted to liquidate the liabilities of the Company, the Directors be and are hereby empowered to issue an amount of Shares bearing a preferential interest of 12 per cent per annum, not exceeding Tls. 50.000."

Mr. Probst asked whether preference shares could be legally issued.

The Chairman was not in a position to reply to that question, though he had little doubt they could be so issued. He saw, however, the solicitor to the Company present who would perhaps favour them with an opinion.

Mr. Lawrance did not feel called on to reply at a moment's notice to a legal point. The question was one which depended on the wording of the deed. Very few companies possessed the power to issue preference shares, which was usually given at a special meeting. His impression was that it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the shareholders to the measure, and as they were spread all over the world, this would be rather a difficult matter. However it was for the Directors to consider whether it was not in the general interest to issue preference shares. A large majority of shareholders were still in Shanghai, and even though all were not present, the measure would be so greatly to the advantage of the Company that no objection would be likely to arise. One thing was clear—if the debt were not paid the Bank would sell up the property. And some half dozen men would then be found to club together and buy it at auction, or acquire it by private purchase from the Bank. In either case the shareholders would suffer. The property might possibly fetch a few thousand taels more than the amount needed to cover its liabilities, and the shareholders might get Tls. 10 per cent of their capital back; but that would be the most they could expect. The company would not be allowed to die. If fifty shareholders could not be found to take fifty preference shares, it was clear five outsiders would. He might add that as Mr. Myburgh's opinion had been taken jointly with his on the previous occasion, he should request that either Mr. Myburgh or Mr. Rennie might be associated with him in considering the present question, in the event of its being referred to him.

Mr. Probst thought it seemed very doubtful whether the preference shares could legally be issued.

The Chairman thought it was a pity the question had been raised in that place. The Directors would of course have taken care to satisfy themselves on the point before issuing such shares. It struck him that it would be quite possible for the Directors and purchasers of the preference shares to protect themselves against any claims that might be made on them. It would be possible to get a deed protecting them against such action.

Mr. Hancock seconded Mr. Fearon's motion, which was now put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business before them was the appointment of Directors for the ensuing year. Mr. King had gone home and left no one in charge of the company, so to say, except the Agents. He believed a good strong Directory would pull the company through its difficulties and enable a more favourable report of its prospects to be laid before the next meeting.

Mr. Lawrance then proposed, and
Mr. Fitz Roy seconded

"That the following gentlemen be appointed Directors for the present year:—

Mr. W. Cameron,	Mr. J. T. Brand,
„ W. Probst,	„ C. W. Overweg,
„ R. J. Fearon,	„ R. B. Baker,

This was carried unanimously, and Mr. R. Brand then proposed

"That this meeting be adjourned to the 28th of March to receive amended accounts and the Directors' report of progress in the issue of preference Shares"

Mr. Fearon though it extremely desirable that shareholders at hand should have an opportunity of taking some of the new shares if they felt disposed. But the time mentioned by the Manager of the Mercantile Bank for repayment of the loan was so near that it was impossible any answer could be received from them before that date, except by telegraph. He would suggest that the Chairman should Communicate with the Manager and induce him, if possible, to defer the period for repayment a month longer.

The Chairman quite agreed, as if the shareholders in England had been given an opportunity of refusing the shares, they could have no right of objecting to others taking them up.

Mr. Baker said he would be glad to meet the views of the meeting by extending the period for a month beyond the 31st May.

Mr. Probst then seconded Mr. Brand's motion, which was carried; and the meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Directors' Report.

The accounts for the year 1866, annexed hereto, show the result of the working of the company for that period, and are now laid before you for approval. Full particulars concerning the receipts and disbursements can only be satisfactorily arrived at by an examination into the books of the company and the vouchers, and these can be seen at all times in the office of the Agents. It would save much time, and many needless questions being put, if shareholders would attend there and satisfy themselves, by a personal inspection, of the correctness of the accounts, &c. a few days before any meeting be held. The accounts have been audited, and found correct, by Mr. Mackay; yet there is much information concerning them interesting to shareholders, which can only be obtained in the manner above pointed out.

The consumption of gas in foreign houses has steadily increased, and new consumers' names are continually being added to the Company's list. There are some persons anxious to use gas, but who, naturally enough, object to go to the expense of placing permanent, or immoveable fittings in houses which do not belong to them, and of which they are merely tenants. Up to the present time, out of the houses already fitted up, we are not aware of one single instance where a tenant has paid for the permanent fittings, yet there are a few landlords who object to outlays of this kind, and the consequence is that their tenants do not at present use gas. It would be well for persons, when settling leases of houses, to stipulate that the landlord should place permanent gas fittings into the premises at his own expense.

An increase also has taken place in the number of native consumers, but not to the extent desired. No great increase either can be expected amongst them till the company is in a position to lower the price, and so make it apparent to the Chinamen that it is more economical to burn gas than oil. In using oil, the foreigner pays not only for the quantity actually burnt, but for what is appropriated by his native servants as their perquisite, and to him therefore gas is undoubtedly cheaper to use than oil, that is, if he be satisfied with burning only a quantity of gas sufficient to produce the same degree of light as he obtained previously from his oil lamps, leaving out of the comparison altogether the cleanliness and convenience in using gas.

The working of this department shows a very fair profit. The company's work-people are almost constantly employed in fitting up the houses of new consumers. Frequent complaints have been made about leakages, but most of them have been received from occupants of houses fitted up before the street mains were charged with gas, and at a time when it was impossible to test the fitting work which had been done. The company have only a small number of fitters in their employ, and consequently much dissatisfaction is frequently expressed by consumers at the delay in having their requirements attended to; however when, the cause of delay has been pointed out to them, they have in most cases seen that the inconveniences they were subjected to were unavoidable

It will be remembered that regular supplies of coal were some time since ordered on from Australia. One cargo only has arrived it was brought here by by the "Marie Laure," French barque, and the Company not having sufficient funds to spare at the time to pay for the whole quantity, (about 500 tons) the greater portion was sold on the market at a small profit. The Company has since been dependent for its supply on the coals offered for sale at this place. This is not very satisfactory, as coal possessing similar gas producing qualities, cannot always be obtained here, hence a difference sometimes in the illuminating power of the gas manufactured.

The illuminating power of the gas has been much improved during the past year, and the small quantity of shale received from Australia has been found of great use in this respect. Considerable labour is daily bestowed on keeping the mains free from water,—their being under water for several hours every day rendering them peculiarly liable in some places to get choked up, and the supply of gas to the settlement interfered with.

All the lamps required by the Municipal Council have been supplied and fixed in position, and the contract is being carried out fairly by both parties; but owing to the low price paid by the Council, there will be only a small profit made in this direction.

Several Shareholders have thought it desirable that the Company should be re-formed on the limited liability principle. It is understood that a change of this kind could be effected with little trouble or expense, if all the Shareholders would consent thereto.

The principal creditor of the Company is the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and its manager is anxious that the loan obtained from him should be paid off. Messrs. P. A. Myburgh and E. Lawrance have advised that in their opinion, no further call can be legally made. Attempts to procure the necessary amount on mortgage, and by the issue of Debentures, have not been successful. The amount might be obtained by Preference Shares, but it is feared any scheme proposed of raising money in this way would not be any more acceptable than the Debentures.

The other creditors of the Company appear inclined to allow further time for payment of their claims. There is still a large field open for the developement of the objects of the Company, and if the undertaking continue to progress as it is now doing, there are good grounds for believing that within a reasonable time it would be able to extricate itself from its present financial difficulties; however, the early liquidation of the existing liabilities of the Company requires the serious consideration of the Shareholders.

THE GYMNASIUM.

A meeting was held on the 25th instant, Mr. Groom in the chair, for the purpose of discussing the proposed removal to the Masonic Hall.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and called on the Secretary to explain the financial position of the Club, and the details of the plan of removal.

Mr. Koch explained at length the expenses which would be incurred by the removal, to meet which it would be necessary to raise the subscription to $ 12 per annum instead of $ 5. In consideration of the increased payment, however, much greater conveniences would be enjoyed. The new room would not be quite so long as the present one, but much wider. It was also much higher, though this was rather a source of expense, as it necessitated the erection of a framework. There were side rooms which would be available for boxing or fencing and dressing. It was also proposed to construct lockers in which members might leave their clothes.

In answer to an enquiry by Mr. W. H. Carter why they were obliged to leave the Main Guard,

Mr. Maitland explained that, about six weeks previously, Mr. Kidner had mentioned to him that the shed would probably be required for the use of the masons employed on the Church; and he had at once gone to Mr. Michie, as one of the Church trustees, to ask whether it were actually the intention to turn them out of the gymnasium. Mr. Michie had replied that there was no wish to do so unless the builder insisted on having the use of the building; and he (Mr. Maitland) had then appealed to Mr. Blethen who expressed his willingness to dispense with it, if the Church trustees would allow him two additional months in which to complete his contract; or would promise not to enforce the penalty in case of failure; but insisted that, if he were to be held to it, he must have the shed. The trustees had denied the possession of any power to relax the terms of the contract, and the admission of the masons had accordingly become a necessity.

Mr. Fisher thought the Church trustees need hardly have turned them out of the gymnasium for the sake of a couple of months delay in the completion of the Church. When would they be able to return?

Mr. Maitland explained that they were, at present, only tenants on sufferance; no one had given them any formal permission to remain. The Church would not be finished till the end of the year, and it would be a pity to allow the gymnasium to remain in abeyance during that time, now that it was in so flourishing a condition.

Mr. Cooper now proposed and Mr. Pryer seconded.

"That the committee be empowered to lease the lower room in the masonic hall on the terms of Tls. 500 per annum, and that they be authorized to make the necessary expenditure (as detailed in Mr. Koch's estimate) for fitting it up."

This was carried unanimously, and after some further conversation.

Mr. Pryer proposed & Mr. Cooper seconded.

"That the entrance fee hitherto charged be abandoned, and the subscription raised to $1 per month from the 1st May."

This was also carried, as was a proposal by Mr. Maitland seconded by Mr. Kelly.

"That the subscription be paid quarterly in advance."

A proposal by Mr. Pearson that arrangements should be made for getting up some athletic sports, was heartily assented to; and Messrs. Groom, Maitland, Stevenson, Cooper and Koch were appointed a Committee for carrying out the suggestion.

The meeting then separated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

A very fully attended meeting was held yesterday at the Club. Mr. Markham was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the business before them; namely passing the accounts which lay on the table, and the election of a new committee.

Mr. C. E. Carter, before the business of the meeting was proceeded with, wished to know whether proxies would be allowed.

The Chairman said it had never been the custom to admit them; and one of the rules provided that no change could be made unless ten day's previous notice were given of the proposal.

Mr. C. E. Carter thought the admission of proxies did not involve a change in the rules. It was simply a question for the exigency of the moment.

It was eventually agreed, however, that the previous custom should remain unaltered.

The names of several gentlemen who had consented to serve on the Committee were then mentioned:—Sir E. Hornby, Messrs. MacDonall, R. W. Little, Probst, Myburgh, D. King, Houston, E. J. Hogg, Markham, Pomeroy, and Dallas.

Mr. Davis asked whether the accounts had been audited.

The Chairman replied it had never been the custom to do so.

Mr. Davis thought this very unusual. The accounts of every other public body in Shanghai were audited.

The Chairman thought not where the duties were performed by an Honorary Secretary, at any rate.

Mr. Robison urged that it had never been the practice to audit the accounts of the Race Club.

Mr. Davis thought it was never too late to mend.

Sir E. Hornby quite agreed with Mr. Davis that the auditing of accounts was a very necessary matter; and he was sure no objection would be raised on the part of the Committee to the proceeding. At the same time he thought that where officers served without fee or reward, it was not usual to audit accounts. To do so might perhaps appear to cast a slur on the officers for the past year.

Mr. Davis repudiated any wish to reflect on the gentlemen who had served on the Committee during the past year. Still as a matter of business he should press a formal motion.

"That the accounts be audited before they are passed."

Mr. W. H. Carter thought, as a matter of business, to prevent mistakes, it was necessary the accounts should be audited; and could see no objection to such a proceeding. He begged to second Mr. Davis' resolution.

The Chairman repeated that the only reason the accounts had not been audited, was that it had never been customary to do so; and after some further discussion in which Mr. C. E. Carter and Mr. A. Campbell took part, added that the Committee had not the slightest objection to their being audited but that, in that case, it would become necessary to adjourn the meeting. He therefore proposed, and Mr. Robison seconded—

"That the Meeting be adjourned.

A counter proposition was made, that the business should be proceeded with, so far as the other matters before the meeting were concerned.

Mr. H. M. Carter begged to state that the meeting could not be adjourned without ten days' notice.

Sir E. Hornby did not see how the accounts were to be passed at this meeting, if they were first to be audited.

Mr. Robinson could see no reason why the other business should not be proceeded with.

Mr. Davis' motion was now put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

The Chairman considered that the business of the meeting could not be proceeded with and, so far as he was concerned, adjourned it. If he had not power to do so, they had only to elect a new Chairman.

Mr. Markham, followed by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Robison, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Bell and a few other gentlemen left the room.

Mr. W. H. Carter was then called to the Chair, and the question was raised whether the voting should be proceeded with.

A general feeling appeared, however, to prevail, that it would be better to defer business till a future occasion, when all could be present.

An objection was expressed to the summary mode of dissolution resorted to by the former Chairman, but a formal motion by Mr. Manson

That the meeting be adjourned till Monday week

was carried.

A second proposal that the voting papers be destroyed was rejected, and an amendment directing them to be sealed up and preserved, assented to.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SUPREME COURT.

February 26th, 1867.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Municipal Council v. Wm. Herring.

In this case Mr. Johnston, Secretary to the Municipal Council appeared against Mr. Herring whom he believed to have received money Tls. 153.19 to procure a passage for one Thos. Stewart to England without having so done.

The defendant did not appear. Service of the summons having been proved, Mr. Johnston deposed—

I am Secretary to the Municipal Council. In September 1866, the defendant's clerk undertook to provide me with a passage to England for a policeman by the *Camilla*. The price of the passage was Tls. 153.19. This amount was paid by a compradore's order. I produce the order returned by the compradore as his voucher and endorsed "for Herring and Co., A. Encarnacio." The clerk through whom I made the agreement was Encarnacio. Mr. Lloyd the accountant gave Encarnacio the order. I had no direct dealings with Herring himself. I considered him as Messrs. Jardine's broker from the representations of his clerk. The ship in question was consigned to Messrs. Jardine and Co. On the 9th October 1866, I wrote to Herring stating that unless a passage be satisfactorily arranged for Thos. Stewart by that day at one o'clock, legal proceedings would be taken against him for the recovery of the money paid for such passage. On the same day I got a letter signed "S. Clifden for Herring and Co.," to this effect "that in consequence of illness Mr. Herring had been unable to attend to his business, that such money as was received by them had been disbursed, that as soon as Mr. Herring was sufficiently well he would attend personally to the matter, and asking my kind forbearance." On the 9th October, the same day, before writing to Mr. Herring I called twice at his house to see him, and it was because I failed to see him that I wrote and received the reply aforesaid. My object in calling on Mr. Herring was to get some explanation of his conduct.

The Assistant Judge remarked, he could not exactly see how Mr. Herring was brought into the matter. Mr. Herring had done wisely in staying away, he thought.

Mr. Johnston said that the clerk represented Mr. Herring as Messrs. Jardine's broker.

The Assistant Judge—There has nothing as yet been brought forward to shew that this clerk was in Herring's employ.

Mr. Johnston.—The clerk stated he was Herring's servant, and there is an advertisement in the *N. C. Daily News* of September 1st connecting Herring with the ship by which the clerk had said a passage for Stewart could be procured.

The Assistant Judge.—No case has been made out against Mr. Herring. In fact, there is nothing to prove that he is responsible even for the letter asking forbearance. I adjourn the case until the 5th March, for the production of further evidence in the matter.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quota.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28		..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25		nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	0	20	..	11 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	16	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	119	1 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	47	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	8 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	..
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	„
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	„
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	920	8 p.c.
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	„
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	„
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	„
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	660	27 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...5s. 9½d. .... ⅌ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...5s. 11d. ....
Credits, 4 m/s....5s. 11¾d. ....
Bills with Doct.,
4 m/s. ....6s. 0d. ....
On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.60 per Tl.
Documents, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.62½ per Tl.
On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 300
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 300
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct, Private 15 d. 27 „ „

Mex. Dol's s—72.8
Carolus—;3
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,340 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, March 1st

		Taels.
Shirtings,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.30 a 2.40
„ 8¼ a 8½ „	„	2.55 a 2.65
„ 9 a 9¼ lbs.	„	2.85 a 3.15
White, 56 Reed	„	2.15 a 2.20
„ 64 „	„	2.40 a 2.65
„ 66 a 72 Reed	„	2.70 a 3.25
T-Cloths,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	1 75 a 2.30
American Drills,—		
40 yards	„	5.00 a 5.50 noml.
Jeans,		
30 yards	„	No stock.
Sheetings,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14½	„	5.50 noml.
Spanish Stripes,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.67 a 0.85
Long Ells,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.10
Assorted	„	7.00
Other marks Scarlet	„	7.20 a 7.30
Assorted	„	6.75 a 7.00
Camlets,—S	„	15.00 a 15.25
S S	„	14.50 a 14.75
S S S	„	12.50 a 13.00

Remarks.—In consequence of the news received by the Mail there are no sellers of Cotton Goods but prices are nominally unchanged.

Lead,	per picul	4.60 a 5.10
Iron,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	„	2.35 a 2.50
Hoop	„	2.00 a 2.10
Steel,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 a 3.90
Tin,—Malacca	per picul	17.50 a 19.50
Inferior	„	
Tin Plates,	per box	4.00 a 4.30

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.
22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the **English, American, Russian, Prussian,** and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emory, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emory and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; *Crosse and Blackwell,* London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.
21dc 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb.	22	Glengyle	Br	str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong v. Amoy	Feb.	16	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	23	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	22	Sundries	Russell and Co
...	23	Kaffir Chief	Br	sch	186	Cato	Nagasaki	...	19	Coal, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	24	Shanse	Am	str	561	Frand	Hankow & Ports	...	21	General	Russell and Co
...	24	Prince Kung	Br	str	135	Brown	Fuchau	...	21	do	Trautmann and Co
...	24	Elisa	Spa	baq	405	Altuna	Manila	Jan.	6	do	Phillips, Moore and Co
...	25	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Feb.	24	do	Russell and Co
...	25	Sir Harry Parkes	Br	sh	806	Chapman	London	Sept.	29	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	26	Lizzie Allen	Br	baq	325	Dunn	Nagasaki	Feb.	21	Coals	Dent and Co
...	26	Luchow	Pruss	bg	140	Ulrich	Sydney	Dec.	28	do	Frazar and Co
...	26	Diana	Old	baq	255	Toegel	Swatow	Feb.	8	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	26	Lightfoot	Br	baq	472	Risk	Fuchau	...	6	Poles	Russell and Co
...	26	China	Prus	str	648	Moller	Hongkong & Canton	...	21	General	Siemssen and Co
...	27	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	26	do	Russell and Co
...	27	Dilkhoosh	Br	sh	815	Bisset	Fuchau	...	20	Poles	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	28	Rona	Br	str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	...	24	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	28	Malacca	Br	str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	...	24	do	P. & O. Co
...	28	Siam	Bre	baq	352	Tiedemann	Sydney	Dec.	26	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	28	Ta-Yung	Br	str	124	Spencer					Russell and Co
...	28	Caduceus	Br	sh	1006	Irwin	Amoy	Feb.	12	Poles	Dent and Co
...	28	Plymouth Rock	Am	str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	...	24	General	Russell and Co
Mar.	1	Erl King	Br	str	1014	Pinel	Hongkong	...	23	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	1	Shanse	Am	str	561	Frand	Ningpo	...	28	do	Russell and Co
...	1	Confucius	Chi	str	265	Marsiells					Chinese Government

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Feb.	23	Peter Denny	Br	sh	997	Adams	Fuchau	Grain	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	23	Oscar Vidal	Ham	baq	294	Benz	Chefoo	Opium	Siemssen and Co
...	23	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	24	Fusi-Yama	Br	str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	24	Valetta	Br	baq	386	Cavanah	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	G. Gunther
...	24	Shakespere	Br	sh	486	Dalgleish	Fuchau	Re-exports	Blain, Tate and Co
...	24	Wild Dayrell	Br	sch	158	Macullum	Yokohama	do	Glover and Co
...	25	Elizabeth	Br	baq	442	Darke	Swatow	Original	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	25	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	25	Hamilla Mitchell	Br	sh	960	Branscombe	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	25	Paou Shun	Chi	str	500	Hoar	Ningpo	Ballast	Chinese Government
...	25	Wachusett	U.S. corv		.....	Schufeldt	Hankow		
...	26	Glengyle	Br	str	1265	Hooper	H'kong v. Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	26	Endeavour	Am	sh	950	Doane	New York	Tea, etc.	Bull, Purdon and Co
...	27	Silver Eagle	Br	sh	902	Case	Fuchau	Sundries, etc.	Gilman and Co
...	27	Prince of Satsuma	Fr	bg	235	Iribarren	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Master
...	27	Hirado	Br	str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Russell and Co
...	27	Shanse	Am	str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	28	Bengalee	Fr	sh	677	Daboie	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Siemssen and Co
...	28	Ying-tsze-fei	Br	str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
Mar.	1	Moyune	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	1	Shanse	Am	str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig		Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 s	Albuera	Levack	Br	sh	774	Feb	14	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Early
8 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br	baq	371	Feb	17	Amboyna	Order	Taiwanfoo	Immediately
1 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br	baq	508	Jan	22	Fuchau	Russell and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Belle	Young	Br	baq	267	Jan	6	Hakodadi	Capt. Young	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br	sh	920	Jan	18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br	sh	1174	Dec	28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Cld. 1st inst
2 s	Caranjah	Johnson	Br	sh	891	Jan	25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Carl	Hemmer	Ham	sch	135	Jan	23	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 27th ult
7 s	Cadovious	Iverson	Prus	sch	251	Feb	3	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 1st inst
1 p	Caduceus	Irwin	Br	sh	1006	Feb	28	Amoy	Dent and Co		
	Diana	Troegel	Old	baq	255	Feb	26	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
2 p	Dilkhoosh	Bisset	Br	sh	815	Feb	27	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br	sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
1 s	Ellida	Rundberg	Swe	baq	236	Feb	4	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Captain	Newchwang	Early
1 c	Elisa	Altuna	Spa	baq	405	Feb	24	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manila	
1 s	Elise	Thären	Ham	bg	230	Feb	20	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	To-day
1 c	Golden Spur	Lecheur	Br	sh	657	Feb	14	Singapore	Dent and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
6 c	Japan	Snow	Br	baq	550	Feb	15	Iloilo	Borneo Company Limited	Yokohama	Early
6 s	Japan	Saniberlich	Ham	sch	270				Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	Early
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br	sh	1274	Oct	9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br	sh	760	Feb	14	London	Borneo Company Limited	Fuchau	Immediately
2 s	Kaffir Chief	Cato	Br	sch	186	Feb	23	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
1 s	Kirkland	Colledge	Br	baq	453	Feb	1	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Swatow	Cld. 1st inst
2 p	Lightfoot	Risk	Br	baq	472	Feb	26	Fuchau	Russell and Co		
8 s	Lizzie Allen	Dunn	Br	baq	325	Feb	20	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Yokohama	Early
1 p	Lodore	Howat	Br	sh	859	Feb	4	Sunderland	Birley, Worthington & Co	Fuchau	To-day
1 s	Luchow	Ulrich	Prus	bg	140	Feb	26	Sydney	Wm. Pustau and Co		
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br	sh	613	Jan	9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br	baq	439	Jan	23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Newchwang	Immediately
2 s	Maury	Harms	Ham	baq	400	Feb	7	Newcastle N.S.W.		Chefoo	Early
7 s	Minnie	Black	Br	baq	407	Feb	20	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	3rd instant
1 s	Morning Star	Johnston	Br	sh	562	Feb	15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	To-day
7 s D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am	baq	438	Jan	29	Hakodadi	Olyphant and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
3 p	Norfolk	Heriot	Br	sch	264	Feb	21	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & H'dadi	Early
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am	sh	867	Jan	21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 s	Peru	Trulsen	Ham	bg	255	Feb	7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 c	Seaton	Lapworth	Br	baq	401	Jan	22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 s	Siam	Tiedemann	Bre	baq	352	Feb	28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
Wusung	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Br	sh	806	Feb	25	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
1 s	Sooloo	Edom	Br	baq	472	Feb	16	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
3 s	Taeping	Dowdy	Br	sh	767	Feb	4	London	Gilman and Co	Swatow	
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br	sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Master		
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br	baq	377	Jan	11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazar and Co		Discharging
	42 Vessels										

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.		Where from
3 s	Acorn	......	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	......	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov	16	Nagasaki
	Cockchafer	......		H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Feb	5	
6 p	Hardy	......	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan	29	Ningpo
5 s	Manilla	......	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	50	Jan	25	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	......	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov	5	Japan
N B D	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	......	......			
2 s	Le Brethon	......	De Cintre	H. I. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Nov	25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	......	......	......	Nov	25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	......	Susloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Dec	13	Nagasaki
5 c	Vineta	......	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	......	360	Dec	11	Honolulu